on that self-approval wows up to every man, frog done unto others who ould do unto us.

New-York, May 22, 1852.

KOSSUTH. Mounth from Albany to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 21, 1952 Last night the American and Hungarian lags which had been floating in Albany for two days furied, and this morning Kossern and suite, at aded by Mayor PERRY, ex-Mayor HURTHREY, a nemher of the Aldermen, Controller WESGHT, Secretary RANDALE, Col. TEMPLE and Col. BENEDICT of the Gov mor's staff, left Albany for Baffalo in the 740, ft. M., nin. A special car had been provided, which had been indownely decorated at d placed at the disposal of the ministree by Mr. MACEINTOSH, Fresident of the Albany

committee by Mr. MACE INTOSIS, Fresident of the Albany and Schenectady Company.

It is a fact worthy of mention that the day of Kosturis's departure from the capital is the anniversary of the tabling of the Fertress of Ends by the Sengarians, in which cagagement the Austrians made a desperate resistance but were defeated with greatfors. Who can tell whether the Austrians may not meet another defeated with greatfors. Who can tell whether the Austrians may not meet another defeat there before the 21st of Mry, 1843. Americans generally will say "Amen!" to the prayer—God grant they may. "Kossurm was cheered when he departed from Congress Hall this morning, and was again cheered at the Depoit, when the cars arted. During the whole route, as Senator Surainnoane said in his dispatch to Beston, about the crip from New York to "Young Athems," there was "great enthusiasm among the people."

At Schenectady a crowd gathere I about the cars when they stopped, Koscurm was called out on the platform. He thanked the people for their kindness, and promised to spend some time at Schenectady on his return from Buffalo. When the cars started, three cheers were riven for Kosstern, sith an earnest good will.

Controller Watohr, Secretary Randall, Senator Tanon, and Judge Lansing took leave of Kossturn at Schenectady, as also did Moscan Perar and Ex-Mayor Humphrey.

When the cars reached Fonds, again a crowd was met

TAROR, and Judge LANSING took leave of KOSSUTH at Bechenectady, as also did Morgan Perry and Ex-Mayor Humpher.

When the cars reached Fonds, again a crowd was met at the dépôt, and again bearty cheers were given for Kossuth. At Palatine Bridge a very handsome reception was given Kossuth. On the approach of the cars a salute was fired, and when the train reached the dépôt it was ascertained that a platform had been erected—that a band of music was in attendance—that a great growd of people had assembled, and that Kossuth was expected to speak. Mr. Henne Lougares invited the Magyar to walk upon the platform. He consented on condition that he was not to speak—and was introduced to the people by David Spraker. Marshals had been appointed, and the best of order was preserved. Kossuth then he returned from Buffalo he would address them. The announcement was received with great entitudaem. When Kossuth descended from the platform the attention was called to a banner on which was inscribed the motto, "Welcome, Kossuth—the Comet in the Constillation of Liberty."

When the cars started three cheers were given for Kossuth, three for Hungary, and three for the liberty of Hungary.

At Utea the dépôt was full of people, determined to

Kossuth, three for Hungary, and three for the liberty of Hungary.

At Utea the depot was full of people, determined to see and hear Kossuth. He appeared at a window in the car, and said to the crowd: "I am not here to day, gentlemen; I do not exist for Utica to day—I will only be here when I come back." Here the remainder of the Albany Committee took leave, excepting Col. Benedicity, who, as Governor Hunt's aid, goes with Kossuth to the Falls. When the cars left the Utica depot, three cheers were given for Kossuth and six for Hungary.

Mr. Goedall, of The Syracuse Journal, met Kossuth at Utica, and invited him and suite to dine at the Syracuse House. The invitation was accepted. When the cars stopped at Oncida station a number of Oncida Indians got on board, and expressed much anxiety to shake hands with Kossuth. He received them with pleasure.

At Syracuse a great deal of enthusiasm prevailed, an Immense crowd following the Hungarians from the cars to the Syracuse House and back. On his return Kossurs will meet a warm reception in Syracuse.

Between Syracuse and Rochester, the points at which crowds were met, were Auburn, Cayuga Station, Geneva and Canandsigua. At the latter place the people were much excited, and gave aix hearty cheers for Kossurs.

Mossurii.

At Rochester the dépôt was crowded, and great anxiety to see Kossurii was manifested. He did not leave the ear, but went to the window and bowed to the crowd, and was enthusiastically cheered. Between Rochester and Buffalo cheering crowds were at Churchille, Batavia and Attica. At the latter place a sub-Committee from Buffalo, consisting of Col. Viele, Ald. McKay and H. Seymour, met Kossurii, and invited him to accept the lospitalities of the city. The party entered the city very quietly, and have pleasant rooms at the Mansion House.

This evening Kossurii had an interview with the Buffalo.

entered the city very quietly, and have pleasant rooms at the Mansion House.

This evening Kossurn had an interview with the Buffalo Committee, and it was arranged that he shall have a public reception on Thursday next. Meantime he will rest and recruit at the Falls. He will stop on the Canada side at the Ciifton House.

There is considerable talk here this evening about a hitter personal attack on Kossurn in The Commercial Advertiser. Stern caposition has been met in Buffalo, but, notwithstanding, Kossurn will have a grand reception.

After his visit to Buffalo, Kossuwi will visit Auburn, Byracuse, Utica, Palatine, and Schenectady. He will not stop at Rochester.

The Hungarians at Morningville feel themselves obliged to tender their most heartfelt thanks to Mr. Guido Acs, for his religious services and most appropriate speech, delivered on Sunday, the 23d, in behalf of the Hungarians in Morningville. G. WAAGNER.

We find the following correspondence in

COPY OF A NOTE ADDRESSED BY M. HULSEMANN TO MR.

The Journal of Commerce:

COPY OF A NOTE ADDRESSED BY M. HULSEMANN TO MR.

WEBSTER, DATED AT

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1852.

On my recent return from Havana, I found that the moment had arrived to fulfill the intentions of my Government relative to my official connections with the Government of the United States.

The Secretary of State has not judged fit to reply to the note which I considered it my duty to address to him, dated the 13th of December, in relation to the reception and the military honors rendered to Kossuth by the federal authorities.

The Secretary of State had led me to hope that my interviews with him, in the State Department, would be no longer commented upon, and accompanied by derisive remarks, in certain journals of Baltimore and Philadelphia. These assurances, which were even given to me in writing, have been immediately burlesqued in the same journals, and have only led to more virulent attacks, which were continued in one widely circulated journal of New Orleans. And, on my passage through that city, I have been the object of very disagreeable demonstrations. I considered it my duty at that time—flat of New Orleans. And, on my passage through that city, I have been the object of very disagreeable demonstrations. I considered it my duty at that time—flat of New Orleans, and, on my passage through that city, I have been the object of very disagreeable demonstrations. I considered it my duty at that time—that thenogroth his relations with me should be had only in writing.

On the 7th of January, the Secretary of State judged fit to promounce publicly, and in the presence of Kossuth, a revolutionary speech, in which he streamously encouraged Hungary to a new rebellion, and formally proposed a sentiment to the speedy e anacipation of that lingdom. This demonstration was of such a strange character—was so contrary to the simplest international courtesy, as well as to the positive promises which you had given me in the Department of State—that I considered it my duty to address myself to the hi

any proceeding of the secretary of Scare to be designed as a satisfactory reconciliation.

After having determined with much deliberation, as to the hostile proceedings of the Secretary of State, and after having experienced the false and disagreeable position which had resulted therefrom, I believed it to be my duty to declare, for very evident motives of prepriety, that my Government would no longer permit me to remain here, and continue official relations with the principal promoter of the Kossuth episode, so very much to be regretted.

I profit by this occasion to express to the President my respectful thanks for his invariably obliging conduct toward me.

my respectful thanks for his invariably obliging conduct toward me.

Mr. A. Belmoot. Consul-General of Austria at New-York, will consinue his functions until further orders.

Receive, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my high consideration.

ANSWER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO ME.

WALTENANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WALTENGTON, Monday, May 8, 1852.

Siz: Your communication to the Secretary of State, of

Sith ultimo, announcing your incention to leave the
nited States, and stating that Mr. Auguste Belmook, the
mentage of his functions until further orders have been ze
tred.

ceived. In reply, I have the honor to infarm you, that as Mr. Balmont is well known to the Secretary of State as a gentleman of much respectability, any communication which it may be proper for him to address to the Department in his official character, will be received with anther respect.

I awall myself of this occasion to offer to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

W. HUNTER, Aging Secretary.

"We understand that Mr. William Hanter, who has for many years put been connected with the Department of State, has been appointed Chief Clerk of that department if 112 place of Mr. Was, E. Berrick, superseq."

Later from the Rie Grande.

By the arrival of the steamship Yacht By the arrival of the S.eamship Yacht we have Brownsville papers of the 8th instant. The American Flog gives a fearful picture of the state of stairs on the frontier, of v.e excesses committed by lawless men on both sides of the Rio Grande, and of the excitement in the public mind caused by the alarming prospect of more deeds of violence and retaliation. Unless the chizens as a unthorities of both nations make exertions to cheek the excesses now prevalent, The Flog fears that beth banks of the Rio Grande will be steeped in human gore. The chizman Brownsville, it appears, have commenced taking measures for procedum the state of the sta

doubt do good service, should events render it necessary.

In reference to the weather and crops, the Flag of the 8th, says: "Rarely has the valley of the lewer Rio Grande endured such continued dry weather as has been the case this year. We do not recoilect a single heavy shower since January—for five months we have not had rain in this vicinity sufficient to wet the soil an fach below the surface. Our farmers have suffered dreadfully in consequence. Many have been induced to turn their attention to planting, and those who commenced early had their hopes statered with the prespect of an abundant harvest; their plants throw well so long as the rich soil contained moisture—many variedes of vec etables matured, and others had arrived at that critical time when rain was all important to develop the fruit—no rain has come, however, but in its stead continued drouth, with high winds blowing alternately from nearly every point of the compuse and consuming with its het breath the little say remaining in vegetation. Barely sufficient vegetables have been raised to supply our market, while the corn crop is almost an entire full ure. We are, however, informed that several of the more hardy plants, such as the bean and cotton, still hold out. The bean is an important product of Mexico, and always commands a high price. A friend of ours who is farming some thirty mice above, informs us that the first bloom on his cotton made its appearance on the list instant."

MAIL GLEANINGS.

THE PLAGUE .- It is stated that much

THE PLAGUE.—It is stated that much apprehension is felt in New-Orieans of the approach of a new disease, which is called the plague, and is now said to be prevailing in some of the West India Islands. A disease called by the same name has made its appearance in some parts of the West. It is said to be like the cholers, but more fatal. Whether it is the same disease as that which goes by the name of plague in the East, is not stated. The Boston Medical Journal alludes to the subject as follows:

"It is certain, from the accounts received both here and in England, the true plague has been introduced into Madeira, and the work of death has been really appalling. The question was frequently spitted—Will that dreadful disease ever reach this continent? There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is why it has not a ready. Our commercial intercourse is extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourse is never dead or dying, but simply repecting from one period to another. Ilke a fatigued giant, to gather new strength for a renewal of slaughter. Should it come, it may be hoped there will be found more scierce, and a stronger barrier of medical skill, to meet and disamn it of its terrors, than has been exhibited in tropical climates, or in the fifthy, scourge-inviting regions of Moslem Turkey. Plague appertains to the Arab in this age; and where the same condition of things exist as characterizes their mode of life, their social condition, and the absence of all common sense efforts to weet or arrest it, will have an abiding foothold."

The Savannah Republican of May I says: A party of ladies and gentlemen leave here this morning, by the Central Railroad, on a summer excursion to the great prairies of the North-west. They consist of Mr. Stephen Clay King, of Wayne County, his lady, two daughters, and three sons, and Henry Gignillat of Glynn County, and perhaps one or two English gentlessen. A member of the party passed on some time since to St. Louis, to lay in provisions and provide conveyances. From St. Louis, the excursionists will take a boat up trae-dissour! River for several hundred miles and at a convenient place, disembark and strike out into the prairies which border for the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. They will take with them a wagon, so constructed as to swing a mattress into it to sleep on—two or three light carriages, one or more saddle horses, tents, servants, and all the conveniences of cooking, sleeping, &c. They widt Fort Larsmie at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and other posts in the far west, pass through the hunting and other posts in the far west, pass through the hunting wants, and all the conveniences of cooking, sieeping, &cc. They visit Fort Laramie at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and other posts in the far west, pass through the hunting grounds of the Pawnee, Kansas, and Ottoe Indians and make the circuit of the broad praries lying west of Minnesota. The party expect to return to St. Louis by the middle of Octoer. The climate of the western prairies is represented by travelers to be exceedingly fine. The air is pure and dry, the water excellent, and the temperature delightful. Upon the high table lands east of the Rocky Mountains, dew enough does not fall at night to dampen a cambric hand-kerchief, and travelers very often sleep out at night, during the summer, without any covering or protection. We have seen a statement somewhere, that in consequence of the purity and dryness of the atmosphere, animal and vegetable deempestion takes place less rapidly in that region than anywhere else on the western continent. A son of Mr. King went over the same ground last year, with a party of gentlemen from New-Orleans, and derived so much benefit from it, that his father has determined to take his family with him. All the gentlemen of the party will go amply armed to defend themselves against the Indians, should they attempt an attack, and provided with all the necessary means for hunting and fishing.

Mr. S. S. Jennings, of Mobile, claims

Mr. S. S. Jennings, of Mobile, claims Mr. S. S. Jennings, of Mobile, claims to be the rightful heir to the great Jennings estate, in England. He says that not a single link is wanting in his lineage from Charles, of 1681, down to the day of his birth; that is the eldest male lineal descendant of Charles and Mary Jennings, who came from England, and was clerk of the court of Elizabeth City county, in the town of Hampton, Va. 1681. His booksare now in the Clerk's office at Hampton, at which place 143 acres of land were granted to them as emigrants from England. Mr. Jennings estimates the estate to be worth from forty to fifty millions of dollars. The resistant for the fifty-two years has yielded about \$40,000 annually. Lord Howe has a portion of the property under his control, as trustee, for which he has given ample security.

wooden building on Grey's Wharf, Charlestown, owned be Russel, Harrington & Co., ice merchants, used for storin shavings, saw-dust, &c., for packing ice. Owing to the combustible nature of the materials, the fire apread with gres rapidity, and at once set fire to the ship Bell Rock, of about 800 tone, laying alongside. In less than five minutes the rigging, sails, &c., were enveloped in lames; and before the least available aid sould be procured, everything above decreased from his sleep by the fire, and only had time to escape from the cabin. The crow, likewise, had but just time to gather their clothing and rush through the flames. The cabin bouses, boats, &c., &c., on deck were mostly destroyed. The Bell Rock is covered by S. S. Store, John Hathaway, and Capt. Pendleton of Boston. Her damage is estimated at \$15,000. A fire took place on Saturday in

The celebration commemorative of The celebration commemorative of the hading of the Pigrim Fathers of Maryland, will be held on the 25th of May, Tuesday next, on the site of the old city of St. Mary's, in St. Maryla county, under the auspices of the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College. The relies of the ancient capital and the corresponds of the celebration will be interesting, and the citizens of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia are invited to attend with their families. The Governor and General Assembly, the Bishops attending the 1ste Catalogic Council here, and the corporate authorities of Baltimore, have accepted invitations, several of whom it is expected will attend.

The following is issued from the State Department at Washington: "Information has been re-ceived at this Department, from T. M. Rodney, Esq., United States Consul at Matanzas, that Mr. John Cunningham, en-States Consul at Matanzas, that Mr. John Cunningham, egineer on the Havanna Radiroad, who had been imprisoned that place since the 8th day of September last, charged with carelessness and toglet of duty in running the engine a train off the track, whereby some twenty or thirty persowere wounded, one of whom died, was acquitted, conditionally, and placed at liberty on the 12th instant." A candidate for the office of Secre-

Let' A candidate for the office of Secre-tary of the Board of Trustees for the Public Schools in Lou isville, Kentucky, states very frankly in his address to the Board soliciting the appointment, that "it is through in particular desire on his part to be subservient to the public in terests, that he is induced to be a candidate," for, says in "so far as I am individually concerned, trath and honest-oblige me to say, that the salary is the only consideration that makes also office destrable." The attree that the salary is \$800; and that the office is a sinecare to any man at \$500 and therefore he is ready to discharge its duties to the best of his ability. At the recent sitting of the Schoharie

County Court, an action was brought by Abel Stadnard, to recover damages of Henry Mattice for seducing his daughter. She was about 20 years of age, and died in child-bed. The evidence was necessarily circumstantial, such as his attentions as a suitor, &c. The Patriot says that "The Jury and audience were much moved with the simple recital of the father's wrongs, and the daughter's disgrace, sufferings and death. The Jury, after being out a few minutes, returned and rendered a verified of \$2.000 damages, which appears to have given satisfaction to those attendant on trial.

Contracts have been made by the State Engineer for the removal of Castleton Bar, which now ebstructs the navigation of the Hudson, and several dredging machines are to be set to work immediately. The Albany Argus says that it will require the excavation of 60,600 cainty yards to open a channel 600 feet in width, and to give eight leet depth of water. Another bar exists near the "Nice Mile Tree," about two miles below Castleton, which will require the excavation of about 20,600 cabic yards. The contracts have been made for twelve cents per cubic yard.

have been made for twelve cents per cubic yard.

Let The Boston Transcript learns that Miss Adelalde Philips, having arrived in London, is now inder the tuition of the celebrated Garcia. It is also stated that Garcia has written to Jenny Lind, thanking bet for re-cammending to him so promising a pupil, with so fine a voice, which bids fair, with proper culture, to be a controllo, second only to that of Alboni. Garcia is likewise perfectly estissied with the previous instruction which Miss Philips had received in this city—she would have nothing to unlearn, as too many pupils have, who have not had the advantage of the best futtion.

IFA London correspondent of The Philodophia North American contradicts the report in the English papers, that Hobba's lock had been picked by an English mechanic. The writer says the mechanic achieved the feat by manufacturing at key precisely like the original, and going through seen annaled and theaty permutations, of a six bit lock, till the right combination was obtained! Mr. Hobba has at the papent time no less than seven of ble locks in the hands of experimenters, but up to this time they remain involuerable.

Le A coal mine has been discovered in Kentucky, which appears to be inexhaustible. The coa-harns like gas, importing great beat. It will as readily in tile as a candide, and the steamboat men use it for torshor inatized of pine knots. Its quality is supposed to be far as periardy the undiscovered coal mines of Japan, in search of which the Administration has zent a large naval force.

IF John Howard Payne, U. S. Consul at Tunis, recently deceased, was the author of the celebrated song, "Home, Swee," Home." In his rady life he was a distinguished domaits pe, former, and a man of vorsain coning. He was appeinted Consul in 1851, and lead to established himself under his flag.

A lake about two miles and a half long, and located about eight miles from the village of Brighton, Carada, burst its banks on the 21st uit, and com-pletely drained out the water out the neighboring land. The bank through which the water hooke was about forty feet in hight. The rush of water dug a channel twenty-five feet deep and one hundred feet water for a length of twe miles, uprooting forest trees, carrying away mill-dama, and drowa-ing two men. Time occurred the singular phenomenon of a lake being dried in a few days.

It is stated that Mr. Scudder, M. C. from the New-Bedford District, intends to introduce a bill in the U. S. Heuse of Representatives, granting to the State of Massachusetts seven hundred thousand acres of public lands to aid in the extension of the Cape Cod Branch Railroad from Sandwich to Cape Cod Harbor, and the establishment of steam communication from some point on said road to the island of Neutucket.

The building of a railroad from Halifax to Quebec, wholly within the British Provinces, has been assandaned, as it has been ascertained that its construc-tion would not cost less than \$35,000,900, and its whole in-come not pay the running expenses. The route of the Eng-lish to Canada must be through Portland to Montreal, as the

Several persons died on board a steamer on the Mississippi a few days since with a disease which bore a strong resemblance to cholera, but was characterized by symptoms somewhat different. One singular fature of the malacy was the absence of all bodily pain during sickness up to the moment of dissolution. In other respects it had the most prominent features of cholera.

The Halifax Sun states that Rev. Robert Mullen, Missionary to the United States on behalf of the Catholic University, endorses, unintentionally, a state-ment "that the number of Frish Catholics emirating to the United States, one-third at least, were lost to the Roman Catholic church." He thinks the number who have been lost to the Catholic church since 1825, is in round numbers,

Two merchants reached St. Louis on the 14th from Chibushus, by way of St. Joseph, with \$30,000 in coin to lay in supplies of goods for the ensuing year. Foll \$30,000 were of Mexican collars, tied up in raw hide sacks, containing \$3,000 to \$3,500 each. The balance was bullion. The arrivals of coin from New-Mexico have been unually large this season.

The Missouri River is said to be freer from snags and sandbars than for years previous, which s accounted for by the immense masses of ice which run for weeks after the breaking up of the river in the Spring.

A petition has been presented to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, praying that the Conference will require all the editors of the Methodist pa-pers to conform to Bible orthography, and not to that of Noah Webster.

The Natchez Free Trader states that efferson College, at Washington, in Adams Courty, Miss, about to lay claim to a very valuable property, can-sting of twenty acres of ground in the center of the busi-ies portion of Mobile.

The County Court of Loudon Co., a., has ordered the Sherifto sell for public hire, about one undred free negrees, who have neglected to pay their taxes. they are to be hired out at not less than ten cents a day, multiple debt is liquidated.

The Utica and Schenectady Railroad, sevency-eight miles long, costing for its construction \$1,500, for fourteen years cleared 181 per cent, per annum ove the total expenses, besides reimbursing the original cost.

The complimentary benefit to Mrs. watt in Boston was very successful. The house was weed and the beneficiary made a speech, which was well "The Blithdale Romance" is the

title of Hawthorne's new work in press by Ticknor & The scene is laid at West Roxbury ameng the Association One day last week thirty-six railad cars, in one train, came into Rochester, westward

this season in Kentucky will be very light. The frosts and fly have nearly destroyed the plants. The fifth annual fair of the Chicago

It is said that the tobacco crop of

echanics' Institute will take place in the City of Chicago ring the first and second weeks of October. IF A grand tournament will take place at St. Louis during the Summer. Who will be Beauty?

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

For the Presidential Canvass-1852. (WEEKLY.)

The Publishers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE proffer copies of their Weekly Edition from June 17th, (when the Whig candidates fer President and Vice-President will be nominated at Baltimore,) to Nov. 25th ensuing (when we hope to announce their election) on the following terms:

5 copies, to one address..... 2 50 Payment in all cases to accompany the order.

-In making this proffer, we do not bind ourselves to any blind and furious support of the Whig candidates. If they are men whom we like and whose nomination inspires a confidence of success, we shall work for them right heartily; if of a different stamp, we shall still regard it as a duty to advocate their election, on account of the great Principles and Measures of beneficent Public Policy with which they are identified, and which must long survive their success or discomfiture. Even should the party in which we trust insist on being beaten, we shall deem it essential that it should not be annibilated It will still have duties to fulfill, interests to cherish, rights to guard and a Future to irradiate with National prosperity and glory.

We shall not in any case surrender our paper to the Presidential contest. We shall not counsel our readers to neglect their farms or shops and desert their firesides to go wandering for days in quest of traveling Political orators. We shall not expect them to temporarily forget their social cares and duties in order to help make any man President. We shall not appall them with pictures of the Country trembling on the brink of ruin if our adversaries succeed; for we do not believe that even those adversaries can devise any thing more malignantly mischievous than their foray on the Currency as they found it in 1829, more stolld and parrow than their resistance to River and Harbor Improvements, or more flagitious than their Annexation of Texas and War on Mexico-all of which the Country has survived, and will (when it shall have paid off the National Debt and reduced our Military and Territorial expenditures within tolerable limits) nave very nearly overcome. We reet in faith, therefore, that it is not within the power of any conceivable human perversity or rascality to destroy this Republic.

We shall endeavor to give a fair and candid history of the progress of the Presidential contest of '52-to show what questions are at issue, and why the People should render a Whig verdict. We shall chronicle the results of all transpiring elections impartially and lucidly, and endeavor to let our readers see as early and as far into the mill-stone as any of their neighbors. In short, we hope to render THE TRIBUNE, now as heretofore, acceptable not only to those who cencur in its views, but to those also who, dissenting therefrom, wish to know what the Whigs advocate, and to note ecolly the varying aspects of the canvass. Orders for The Tribune should be addressed to

GREELRY & McElrath, New-York.] *, * Editors with whom we exchange will oblige us by announcing THE CAMPAIGN TRIBENT.

CITY ITEMS.

A. J. Delatour's, (formerly Lynch & Clark's) 25\(^1_2\) Wall-st.

1S32. 6 A. M. Noon. 3 P. M. 5 P. M.

May 22. 53 *71 71 67

May 23. 56 65 72 68

May 24. 59 66 66 64

AMUSEMENTS, &C., THIS DAY AND EVENING.

Place Opera House—G. V. Brooks—Corsican Brothers—Th. P.M.

5 Theater—Sentinel—Cataavina—La Baynders, &c.

tag Theater—Lola Monter in Baynara, &c.—Th. P. M.

in bineater—Good for Nothing—The Serious Family—Th. P.M.

in bineater—Leike Sattle—Practical Man, &c.

in's Museum, (Day and Evening)—The Viewe of Wakefeld,

ett's Signyreckel Mother and Coid—Day and Evening.

I's Coemoranus—Views in Asia Minor—Day and Evening.

thunder storm of delightful brevity in the afternoon, a cool twilight, and a dense fog from 8 P.M. to 2 o'clock this morning, is our latest weather item. MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S FAREWELL

THE WEATHER .- A fair forenoon, a

Concurr.-Casto Garden presented a wonderful spectacle last evening. Seven thousand persons were as quietly seared as if they had been but seven hundred, and Jenny Lind's last Concert in America was as su-

premely triumphant as the magnificent genius of the artist, and the warmest wishes of her friends could have desired. Every spot whence a view of the stage could be obtained was occupied. A numerous force of Police lined the bridge and secured the most perfect order, and the external arrangements of every kind were managed with a skill which we could wish to see oftener displayed on such occasions. The immense oftener displayed on such occasions. The immediate throng of omnibuses and carriages was as little confused as possible, and their steady roll up Broadway for a long time after the close of the Concert apprised the thousands who were not present, that the last song was sung. Within the ball was the same admirable arrange-ment. Punctually at 8 o'clock, Mr. Eisfeld appeared upon his stand, and directed the orchestra throughout in that masterly manner with which the audience of the Philharmonic Concerts was already acquainted, and which allowed no regret—so far as the musical direc-tion was concerned—that Mr. Benedict was no longer

And new, before proceeding to a consideration of the concert, we wish to break a lance with our friendly contemporaries who, during all the previous series of these concerts, have found our enthusiasm for Madame Goldschmidt "so funny," as one of them felicitiously expresses it. We have no intention of excusing or defending enthusiasm for any person or thing. If a man does not rejoice in olfactories, we can understand his want of delight in sweet odors—if he is blind, we do not require that he should kindle at the glory of a suarise or at the splendors of painting. If, however, he has the ordinary supply of sense, as well as of senses, and remains unmoved while the finest human genius reveals its richness to him-why then, we have another theory of that individual which it would be evidently use less to develop here. Look at this musical career as coldly as possible, and it is yet the most marvellous fact in our history of popular orations and enthusiasms hitherto, as it is unparalleled in musical annals. More curiosity explained, if you will, the throng and the excitement of the first concerts. But mere curiosity is long since satisfied. Personal feeling for a benevolent woman, explains much, if you please, for a while. But personal feeling for benevolent persons not draw crowds to ticket-offices to risk their garments, and patience, and time, and limbs to pay a heavy sum to see a philanthropist. They are rare, we grant, but the spectacle does not-and for that very reason among others-loosen our purce-strings, Besides Madame Goldschmidt is no longer a maiden philanthropist-she is a mature artist, and as such she summons us. Criticism, especially under French influence, has wreaked its dissatisfaction upon her. She was decreed not to be "the thing," when she first sang. She was adjudged a pleasing singer of ballads,"-she was declared to be ignorant of Italian music-to be cold-tame-incap of tragic or profound power-what was she not said to be that is the synonyme of insufficiency? Still the charm worked. Still rumor was busy with her triumphal progress, with her prodigious success. The public everyit the spell of personal beauty? That was never as-Well, she returned. Curiosity was satisfied. Philanthropy was at no premium, at least to look at -But she renewed the youth of her success, and made a more profound impression. Night after night, at Trip-ler Hail, at Castle Garden, the crowd followed her and hung upon her voice. We grant it was wonderful, it was unprecedented. Will our friends not allow that there must have been some other reason than those already mentioned? The fact was this, a single woman with her imperial voice swayed the crowd as the wind shakes a grain field. What was the reason! Her European fame? But whence, and in what founded, was that fame? It is not enough to have a voice, nor to sing well, in order to enthrall the miscellaneous crowds of eastern and western cities. No world-wide renown has ever less than a world-wide reason. Grant that it was curiosity. Then here was a curiosity for whose satisfaction hardly-earned money flowed like water, and that filled the largest spaces nightly.

And that undeviating popular success is the seal of this genius. Turner was voted-crazy, and all the reputable artists held up hands of horror at the "splashes" and the "extraordinary things," and the insane vagaries of his brain and brush. Very well; a single picture of Turner's is worth more than six of any other co. temporary English artist, and his works and genius have occasioned the most profound and mag-nificent criticisms of art ever written. It may be curiosity that pays pounds sterling by the thousand for his pictures—it may be an idiosyncrasy of trade that approves in glowing sentences ter. But the fact remains, and it remains with the success of Madame Goldschmidt. Our explanation of this, s simply that of a genius in a woman hitherto unmatched in history for its direct influence upon the masses of men And therefore we cannot but bow to it. We cannot tell why. It is as lilies open to the sunrise. It is inexplicable. Undoubtedly it is very "funny." At least we have Express authority for believing it so. But, certainly, we poor, panting critics need not be afraid of our dignity in confessing the enthusiasm we hance to feel in the presence of this stately specbeauty, the genius of woman, is the hope of poetry, the dreams of art. This impulse animates the highest human aspiration, and when, as to uz-poor "funny" 'oyster-house critica" that we are-a woman appear in the majestic and melodious play of that genius, revealing to us what no man before this time and this artist ever saw,-a single woman commanding thousands and thousands of men, by the kindling touch of her power displayed in forms of art-then we hasten to deploy all our puny and miserable resources of expresion to hint at that supreme beauty. If ever there was reason for enthusiasm, it is here. If ever enthusiasm was the only satisfactory expression, it is here. Let it be curiosity-call it whatever you will. We know that it is what inspired Homer, Shakspere, Raphael, Mozart -all the Poets, all the Painters-all the Composersand we can well afford to be funny in our oyster-house. The concert last evening had an dan from beginning to end. The programme was excessively popular, and the

reception of Madame Goldschmidt throughout the evening was such, that we bancy even our friend of The Albion will confess that Signor Badiali, admirable as he was, did not monopolize the enthu iasm. We were glad that Madame Goldschmidt sang Casta Diea, for upon that first song at the first concert, so much good criticism was wasted. We have heard the seena by all the most famous singers of the Ttime, and Madame Goldschmidt is easily beyond them all-We do not say this to provoke comparison, for it would be difficult to compare things not at all in the same range. Madame Goldschmidt's conception of the part, and of the music, is perfect. It is exquisitely lotty and pure. The tranquility of the introduction, -- the full, vast voice—streaming along the verge of silence, as the sea is distantly seen from the inland—the placid prayer to the passionless Goddes -a prayer which is no longer religious, but nly pathetic from the human sorrow the Priestess—the elegance of intonation—the pensive languor of the piaso and diminuendo—the quick-eage r-gathering passionate fervor of the allegro, in which the Priestess yields to the Woman-these were most delicately and forcibly defined. They swept, varying, along the sympathy of the hearer, like a fitful wind along a harp. As vocalization the rendering of the allegro was incomparable. Every note was round and clear and crisp, and each was exquisitely related to every other and to the whole, like the faintest light

and shad and hue in a picture.

We shall not follow the programme. We have nothing but a renewed delight and satisfaction to record. Madame Goldschmidt's voice was never more superb than it was last evening. She was never greeted by a finer audience, although we missed the pleasant foreign habit of ladies' shaking their handkerchiefs and gentlemen their hats, until the very close. Though the duett with Badiali from Il Turco in Italia which was encored and repeated—the Coming thro' the Ryc and the Echo Song, the same larger, and intense attention, the same applausive delight was manifested. Mr. Gold-schmidt played with remarkable effect—with an accuracy and splendor of skill which we could not but fancy all the more forcible from the peculiar excitement of the evening. He showed a power of retaining the attention of an immense audience, which was the more agreeable as it was unexpected. He will not be forgotten among us. As a planist and musi rian, for that purity and depth of feeling, without which the heat music does not exist-and as a man for that sweet courtesy and genial sympathy, without which no man is affectionately remembered.

At the ciore of the poncert, after the turniturus ap-

plause that followed the two previous songs, Madam Goldschmidt ang a Farewell to America in the same spo upon which she sang the Greeting The words, which we subjoin, are the natural, simple and beautiful expression of regretful farewell, and the music composed by Mr. Goldschmidt, is of that tranquil, pensive character which always marks northern songs of this style, and gave the singer fine opportunity of proving the rich resources of her voice-as if note of that wonderful organ would be heard in farewell. The song was received with quiet ap plause, and without enthusiasm. We are glad it was so. There was a fitness in a sober adicu. It became the woman and the artist. It was the expression of feeting, not the explosion of passion. To have retired in the storm which whirled around the close of Comin' thro' the Rye, would have been a disappearance upon which memory would not have lingered. Interior artists may bow adieu to the applause of clapping hands, but Jenny Lind leaves us smild the murmur of beating As she sang the song she turned to face ever part of the hall, and as, with clusped hands, she ended, she threw her soul into the final strain. She was recalled, after retiring, and advancing, with her husband, to the front, she bowed for the last time, where she had bowed for the first, in America: not a flower fell at her feet. But a sudden gust of enthusiasm seized the cold, cold public heart, and bate were waved, and huras shouted, as she withdrew for the last time.

FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

WORDS BY C. P. CRANCH-MUSIC BY GOLDSCHMIDT.

MADARE JENNY GOLDSCHIDT. Young land of hope—fair Western Star!
Whose light! hailed from climes afar—I leave thee now—but twine for thee
One parting wreath of melody.
O take this offering of the heart From one who feels 't is sad to part And if it be that strains of mine Have glided from my heart to thine, My voice was but the breage that swept The spirt chords that in thee slept. The music was not all my own— Thou gavest back the answering tone, Farewell-when parted from thy shore, Long absent reenes return once more; Where'er the wanderer's home may be, Still, still will memory turn to thee! Bright Freedom's clime—I fee thy spell, But I must say farewell—farewell!

STATUE OF THE WOUNDED INDIAN .-This noted work of Mr. Stephenson's, which was exhibited in the Crystal Palace last year, is well worthy a visit. It is cut from the Vermont marble, like Mr. Brackett's Shipwrecked Mether and Caild, and represents an Indian wounded in the breast, who has sunk to the earth, and sits, resting his right hand upon the ground, while his life cozes away. The subject and its position instinctively recall the Dying Gladiator, but without an offensive sense of imitation. The interest in the work seems to us to centre rather in the accurate

anatomical imitation, than in any ideality or sentiment. The lithe sinewy toughness of the Indian organization is well represented. The almost lathery fibrous texture consequent upon great and long-continued muscular exertion,-the head is modeled from a Mohawk chief, and is characteristic. But the large, aquiline nose falls to impart a sense of heroic and stoical power, its impression being rather that of weakness. The work is very carefully wrought throughout, and we are not sur prised that the eminent Sculptors assembled for the Exnibition last Spring, in London, bestowed upon it such high praise. We have seen a letter from Mr. Riddle to Mr. Stephenson the Sculptor, in which he mentions the fact, that Kiss, Marochetti, Pradier and Rafaelle Monti, expressed especial admiration of the statue, which according to Mr. Riddle only failed to obtain the prize on account of some unhappy differences in the Jury .-The "Wounded Indian" is well worth seeing as another llustration of the aptitude of American talent for Sculp-

DUTIES PAID UNDER PROTEST .- In the U. S. [Circuit Court, before Judge Betts, yesterday, James W. Barker appeared against Cornelius Lawrence ex Collector, to recover return duties and penalty paid under protest-being \$110 25 for former and \$697 67 for latter, also damages, amount laid at \$3,000. Plaintiff alleges that in April 1849, the bark Chancellor arrived at this port from the Coast of Africa, with palm oil and bar wood-that the cargo having been bought or exchanged with the natives, at unfrequented places oftentimes, for goods taken out, it was difficult to form an invoice, but one was finally formed on a mode suggested by the Collector, but in going through the hands of other officers, a new appraisement was made, and the oil valued at 50 per cent. and the wood at 100 per cent. more than the nvoice, and the excess of duty and penalty (being more than 20 per cent, of valuation,) demanded and paid under protest. The District Attorney considered that there should be a port of valuation, such as Sierre Leone, on the African Coast; also that the valuation of the appraisers in the case was conclusive. The Court decided that inasmuch as the appraisement was not made by a sworn appraiser, but by an assistant, it was the opinion of the Court.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATIS-TICAL SOCIETY -An adjourned meeting of the Society was held at its rooms in the University, on Saturday evening. The by laws necessary under the new organization were read and adopted. Mr. De Witt Blood good read a memoir on the physical and historical geography of the Black Sea, introductory to a valuable paper, on the trade of its Eastern ports, presented by Dancel, Esq., United States Consul at Constantinople Mr. Bloodgood also read a memorial addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, urging him to send a small steamer up the Rio de la Plata and the Paraguay, to make such a survey as will enable our merchants to enter those waters safely for the purposes of trade. It was adopted, ordered to be engrossed, and forwarded to the Department. The same gentleman presented on behalf of E. A. Hopkins, Esq., United States Consu at Paraguay, a set of maps and plans relating to the Island of Catharins, on the coast of Brazil: the port and harbor of Montevideo; the lines of its besiegers during the last six years, and a beautifully executed drawing of the ground plan and elevations of the fortifications projected for its defense more than a hundred years since. The meeting adjourned until the second Tuesday of June

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE OF NEW-YORK CITY.-This Institute, in its membership, comprises engineers, draughtsmen, machinists, pattern-makers, and apprentices in the above named branches, having been organized on the 25th of October 184 , by the election of Alfred Stillman, Esq., as its first President. To encourage and aid the mechanic in his studies, to make him acquainted with the theory as well as the practice of his profession-to instil into his mind a taste for all that is useful and instructing-to impress upon him the necessity of acquiring knowledge-to enable him to seep pace with the improvements of the age, and to elevate him by these means above the low which he has too often been held, and enable him, by intelligence, industry and perseverance, to assume a position in society to which, by the possession of these, ne is entitled, and will assuredly attain, are the objects of the Engineers' Institute. The means provided to carry out the objects of this Institute consist of a library and reading-room, which is open every evening throughout the week, with weekly meetings on Thurs day evenings for the transaction of business; also classes for mathematics and drawing. One of the most im-portant and interesting features of the weekly meetings consists in descriptions of and debates on all the promi nent inventions of the day, as well as on subjects con nected with or bearing on the principles and practice of the profession. The nature of these discussions will be seen from the following subjects now pending :- "Safety Valves—their construction and application;" "Ericsson" Caleric Engine;" "Will a Condensing Engine work without a foot valve; if so, what construction of air pump is required?" By these means an unlimited amount of theoretical and practical information is diffused among its members. The classes in mathematics and drawing are a valuable auxiliary to the acquisition of knowledge imparted by these discussions, independent of which it affords the means to many, particularly apprentices and young men, of employing, to great advantage, their leisure hours, in supplying that void in their education, which, in many cases, the necessity of having to earn a livelihood for themselves, and support winewed mother, staters and brokers, early in life, has imputed.

ANOTHER FERRY TO JERSEY CITY .-There is now a prospect of the ferry being opened be-tween Canal-st and Jersey City. The people, as well as the Corporation, have been humbugged long enough by the Jersey Company. For a long series of years they have promised to open this ferry, on the express conditions of their present privileges, and whenever called up for their ourissions, promised it should be at-tended to immediately. But now Alderman Boyce, and the Committee who have the matter in charge, are not to be put off any longer. They know the people require it-must and shall have it. They will watch this matter closely, and call for as prompt and speedy action in the premises as practicable. The people in the up-town Wards will not let this question rest, but give their support to the move made by Alderman Boyce. The Canal-et. Ferry will go ahead, now or neve

TEMPERANCE .- The meetings of the East River Society have crowds of listeners, both on the docks and in the halls. The effect produced on the minds of the citizens and scafaring men who congregate at these meetings is of the most cheering character, They were addressed by Buckman and Brooks, Presidents, and by Dr. Rivenburg, Brekenridge, Hickey, Lafarge, Peabody, and many strangers from other States. The great truths promu'gated and exposition of the baneful effects of the poverty, crime and misery, which are the inevitable consequences of having six thousands rumshops in our midst, contrasted with the peace, contentment and happiness which would result from an entire prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks, carried conviction to all.

THE BIG TENT .- Those who have not attended the meetings under Van Wagner's Tent can have no idea of the interest he has awakened and the good that is being done. On Sunday evening, after Van Wagner, Leigh and Snow had addressed a crowded meeting, 67 came forward and signed the Pledge. Last night they had another large and enthusiastic audience, Col. Snew, Van Wagner and others spoke with great

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE. -On Thursday last the Grand Union, Daughters of Temperance, State of New York, under the jurisdiction of the National Union of North America, instruced a new Union at the corner of Twenty-ninth st, and Eight-iv., to be called the Bloomingrove Union W. F. D. of T. State of N. Y. The following officers were duly in stalled : Charlotte A. W. Kinule, P. S.; Rebecca Gor, don, A. S.; Ann M. Haight, P. S.; Jane Wilson, A. R. S.; Martha Beck, F. S.; Sarah Haight, T.; Catherine Halady, C.; Mary Ott, A. C.; Christina Bacaus, G.

PLEA OF USURY FAILED .- A suit brought by John D. Williams against lease T. Storme and others was tried in the Superior Court, before Judge Sandford, yesterday. The action was to recover \$10,000, the amount of five notes, made by the Empire Mills Co. indersed by defendants and Austin & Spicer. The notes were made for the benefit of the Company, and in their possession after being indorsed. it grew out of a transaction on the part of the Company, of \$50,000 for wool. The case is defended by Mr. Storms. The principal defense is usury, in having taken 12 per cent. discount. Verdict for plaintiff, in amount, subject to the opinion of the Court.

NEW SIGHTS .- While the Aldermen show the officers of the Prince of Orange the benevalent and penal institutions, we hope they will not forget to include in their list the Perrine Pavement and the Third-avenue Sewer. Some of the gallant officers may be here again before they de, and they would perhaps like to know what progress these "particular tions" had made. It might be well, also, to take a look at the Nineteenth Ward Contested Election, which is now fully established as one of the permanent curiosities of the metropolis.

WALL-ST. FERRY VETOED .-- The Mayor, last evening, sent to the Board of Assistants a veto on the report granting to Jacob Sharpe a lease for 10 years of the slip foot of Wall-st. His objections are that Mr. Sharpe offered \$25,000 a year, while the report fixes the ront at \$20,000 a year; also, that this rent is not to commence for 15 months, and if the Ferry is not estab-lished within that period, the lessee shall only payrent at the rate now received by the Corporation.

THE BALLOON AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.—The Union Course was crowded yesterday with hosts of vistors desirous of witnessing the ascension of M. Petin, the acconaut, and his friends, in his mammoth aerial ship. The hour of the ascension was fixed at 5 P.M., but owing to the poor quality of the gas the balloon could not be fully indated in time. The gas was 52 per cent, instead of 66, as was expected by M. Petin. M. Petin endeayored to raise the balloon subsequently with air, but the machine used for this purpose was not powerful enough, and about 512 o'clock all hopes of the balloon ascersion were abandoned. A rain shower commenced shortly before the time fixed for the ascension of the balloon, which caused many to depart for their Numbers, however, staid until it was reduced to a cer tainty there would be no balloon ascension that afternoon, and before 6 o'clock the Course was cleared of the numbers who had assembled during the day, and who left in cars, stages and vehicles in all directions, greatly disappointed at the failure.

A NEW EYE INFIRMARY .- The New-York Opthalmic Hospital for Diseases of the Eve. at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, near corner of Thirdavenue and Ninth street, will be opened by an address from the President of the Association, to-day, Hon. C. S. Woodhull, at 12 o'clock. The office will be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, for the reception of patients. Any further information relative to the hospital may be obtained from the attending Surgeons, viz: Dr. D. L. Rogers, No. 110 Bleecker-street or Dr. Mark Stephenson, No. 167 East Fourteenth-street, near Second-avenue.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- A meeting of this Society will be held this evening at the Stuyves

THE ASSISTANTS .- This Board was in session last night, but their doings were not important. They adjourned to the first Monday in June.

PENTECOST .- This great festival of the Children of Abraham was duly celebrated yesterday in the Jewish Synagogues. This is the second of the three great annual festivals, and commemorates the giving of the Law to Moses on Mount Sinal.

of the St. Nicholas Society, of this City, will give a ban-quet (at the Astor House) to the officers of the frigate Prince of Orange, to-morrow evening. A VISIT .- The officers of the war frigate

DUTCH HOSPITALITY .- The members

Prince of Orange are to vist the Public Institutions of the city to-day, under the escort of a Committee of the Common Council. THE POST-OFFICE .- It is stated that the

Government have just leased the present Post-Office premises for 14 years at a yearly rent of \$10,000. There s no probability that the Post-Office will remain in that narrow, out-of-the-way place for half that period. It must go, with everything else, up-town. THE FOG ON THE RIVER .- The dense fog

that prevailed last night, made navigation on the East River exceedingly difficult. The Fulton ferry boats experienced hard work in getting into the slips, ranning against the piers almost every trip. No damage occurred however, up to a late hour.

A GOVERNOR COMING .- Gov. Wood, of Ohio, is expected here about the 1st of June. He will be waited upon by a Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and welcomed to Gotham.

The Industrial Congress meets this evening at the New City Hall, Park. The revised Constitution will be presented for adoption, the old docu-ment, with a few trifling amendments, proving generally acceptable to the Trude's Delegates.

PERRINE PAVEMENT .- The Board of Assistants last night (as all the world is obliged to do) walked around the Persian Pavement, but not a man of them had the temerity to attack the atrocky. There is no nope.